

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

George Holmes,	)	Civil Action No. 2:14-cv-03511-TMC-MGB
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	<b>REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION</b>
	)	
Cpl. Karafa, Jessica Desantis, and	)	
Pfc. K. Shew,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
_____	)	

The pro se Plaintiff brought this action seeking relief pursuant to Title 42, United States Code, Section 1983. By Order dated September 15, 2014, Plaintiff was given a specific time frame in which to bring this case into proper form. (Dkt. No. 8.) That Order also stated, *inter alia*,

You are ordered to always keep the Clerk of Court advised **in writing (Post Office Box 835, Charleston, South Carolina 29402)** if your address changes for any reason, so as to assure that orders or other matters that specify deadlines for you to meet will be received by you. If as a result of your failure to comply with this Order, you fail to meet a deadline set by this Court, **your case may be dismissed for violating this Order.**

(Dkt. No. 8 at 3 of 4.) On or about October 3, 2014, Plaintiff submitted the required proper form documents. The Honorable Wallace Dixon issued an order authorizing service of process on October 9, 2014. (Dkt. No. 14.)

On November 25, 2014, Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss. (Dkt. No. 18.) As the Plaintiff is proceeding pro se, a Roseboro Order was entered by the Court on December 1, 2014, advising the Plaintiff of the importance of a dispositive motion and of the need for him

to file an adequate response. Plaintiff was specifically advised that if he failed to file a properly supported response, the Defendants' motion may be granted, thereby ending his case. Plaintiff's response was due on January 8, 2015. However, on or about December 19, 2014, the Roseboro Order was returned to the Clerk of Court marked "Return to Sender Insufficient Address Unable to Forward." (Dkt. No. 25.)

Notwithstanding the specific warning and instructions as set forth in the Court's Roseboro order and other orders, the Plaintiff has failed to respond to the Motion to Dismiss and failed to keep the Clerk of Court informed in writing of his proper address.

Based on the foregoing, the undersigned finds that Plaintiff meets all of the criteria for dismissal under Chandler Leasing Corp. v. Lopez, 669 F.2d 929 (4th Cir. 1982).<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, it is recommended that this action be dismissed with prejudice for lack of prosecution. See Davis v. Williams, 588 F.2d 69, 70 (4th Cir. 1978); Rule 41(b), Fed. R. Civ. P.

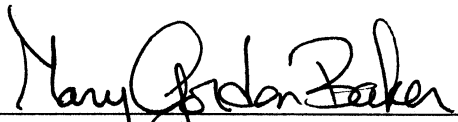
**The Clerk shall mail this Report and Recommendation to Plaintiff at his last known address. If the Plaintiff notifies the Court within the time set forth for filing objections to this Report and Recommendation that he wishes to continue with this case and provides a response to the Motion to Dismiss, the Clerk is directed to vacate this Report and Recommendation and return this file to the undersigned for further handling.** If, however, no objections are filed, the Clerk shall forward this Report

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<sup>1</sup>He is personally responsible for proceeding in a dilatory fashion, the Defendants are suffering prejudice due to having to expend time and resources on a case in which the Plaintiff is unresponsive, and no sanctions other than dismissal appear to exist as the Plaintiff is indigent (and therefore not subject to monetary sanctions) and he has otherwise failed to respond to Court filings despite Court orders requiring him to do so. Lopez, 669 F.2d at 920.

and Recommendation to the District Judge for disposition. Ballard v. Carlson, 882 F.2d 93, 95 (4th Cir. 1989), cert. denied sub nom, Ballard v. Volunteers of America, 493 U.S. 1084 (1990) [Magistrate Judge's prior explicit warning that a recommendation of dismissal would result from plaintiff failing to obey his order was proper grounds for the district court to dismiss suit when plaintiff did not comply despite warning].<sup>2</sup>

The parties are referred to the Notice Page attached hereto.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MARY GORDON BAKER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

January 14, 2015  
Charleston, South Carolina

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<sup>2</sup>After a litigant has received one explicit warning as to the consequences of failing to timely comply with an order of a Magistrate Judge, and has failed to respond to that order, the district court may, under Fed.R.Civ.P. 41(b), dismiss the complaint based upon the litigant's failure to comply with that court order. See Simpson v. Welch, 900 F.2d 33, 35-36 (4th Cir.1990); see also Ballard, 882 F.2d at 95-96 (holding that district court's dismissal following an explicit and reasonable warning was not an abuse of discretion).

### **Notice of Right to File Objections to Report and Recommendation**

The parties are advised that they may file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation with the District Judge. Objections must specifically identify the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made and the basis for such objections. “[I]n the absence of a timely filed objection, a district court need not conduct a de novo review, but instead must ‘only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation.’” *Diamond v. Colonial Life & Acc. Ins. Co.*, 416 F.3d 310 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 72 advisory committee’s note).

Specific written objections must be filed within fourteen (14) days of the date of service of this Report and Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b); see Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), (d). Filing by mail pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5 may be accomplished by mailing objections to:

Robin L. Blume, Clerk  
United States District Court  
Post Office Box 835  
Charleston, South Carolina 29402

**Failure to timely file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation will result in waiver of the right to appeal from a judgment of the District Court based upon such Recommendation.** 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); *Wright v. Collins*, 766 F.2d 841 (4th Cir. 1985); *United States v. Schronce*, 727 F.2d 91 (4th Cir. 1984).